



Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa



EDICT OF GOVERNMENT



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COMESA 238 (2006) (English): Surface active
agents and detergents - Methods of Sample
division

ISO INSIDE



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COMESA HARMONISED
STANDARD

COMESA/DHS
238:2005

**Surface active agents and detergents - Methods
of Sample division**

REFERENCE: DHS 238: 2005

Foreword

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) was established in 1994 as a regional economic grouping consisting of 20 member states after signing the co-operation Treaty. In Chapter 15 of the COMESA Treaty, Member States agreed to co-operate on matters of standardisation and Quality assurance with the aim of facilitating the faster movement of goods and services within the region so as to enhance expansion of intra-COMESA trade and industrial expansion.

Co-operation in standardisation is expected to result into having uniformly harmonised standards. Harmonisation of standards within the region is expected to reduce Technical Barriers to Trade that are normally encountered when goods and services are exchanged between COMESA Member States due to differences in technical requirements. Harmonized COMESA Standards are also expected to result into benefits such as greater industrial productivity and competitiveness, increased agricultural production and food security, a more rational exploitation of natural resources among others.

COMESA Standards are developed by the COMESA experts on standards representing the National Standards Bodies and other stakeholders within the region in accordance with international procedures and practices. Standards are approved by circulating Final Draft Harmonized Standards (FDHS) to all member states for a one Month vote. The assumption is that all contentious issues would have been resolved during the previous stages or that an international or regional standard being adopted has been subjected through a development process consistent with accepted international practice.

COMESA Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the COMESA Harmonized Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest version of the standards they are implementing.

This COMESA standard is technically identical to ISO 607:1980, Surface active agents and detergents – Methods of Sample division

A COMESA Harmonized Standard does not purport to include all necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

International Standard



607

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Surface active agents and detergents — Methods of sample division

Agents de surface et détergents — Méthodes de division d'un échantillon

First edition — 1980-04-01

UDC 661.185 : 620.113

Ref. No. ISO 607-1980 (E)

Descriptors : surfactants, detergents, sampling, test specimen conditioning, test equipment.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 607 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 91, *Surface active agents*, and was circulated to the member bodies in August 1978.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	India	Romania
Austria	Iran	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Bulgaria	Italy	Switzerland
Chile	Japan	United Kingdom
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Korea, Rep. of	USA
France	Mexico	USSR
Germany, F. R.	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
Hungary	Portugal	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 607-1967, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Surface active agents and detergents — Methods of sample division

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies methods for obtaining a reduced sample of surface active agent or detergent suitable for use with single or mixed products, in the form of powders, pastes or liquids.

The sample reduction process may be required for the following reasons :

- a) the preparation of a final sample or a laboratory sample of mass greater than 250 g from a blended bulk sample of mass greater than 500 g;
- b) the preparation of several equivalent laboratory samples and/or reference samples and/or storage samples, each of mass greater than 250 g, from a final sample;
- c) the preparation of a test sample from a laboratory sample.

2 Reference

ISO 6206, *Chemical products for industrial use — Sampling — Vocabulary*.

3 Definitions¹⁾

3.1 bulk sample : A collected set of samples which do not maintain their individual identities.

3.2 blended bulk sample : A collected set of samples blended together to obtain a uniform bulk sample.

3.3 reduced sample : A sample that has been obtained by reducing the quantity of another sample without change of composition.

NOTE — It may also be necessary to reduce the particle size in the course of reducing the quantity.

3.4 final sample : A sample obtained or prepared under the sampling plan for possible subdivision into identical portions for testing, reference or storage.

3.5 laboratory sample : A sample as prepared for sending to the laboratory and intended for inspection or testing.

3.6 reference sample : A sample prepared at the same time as, and equivalent to, the laboratory sample, which is acceptable to the parties concerned, and retained for use as a laboratory sample if a disagreement occurs.

3.7 storage sample : A sample prepared at the same time as, and equivalent to the laboratory sample, and intended for possible future use as a laboratory sample.

3.8 test sample : A sample prepared from the laboratory sample and from which test portions will be taken.

4 Principle

Reduction of a bulk sample by a mechanical process until a reduced sample is obtained.

1) Definitions based on ISO 6206.

5 Procedure

5.1 Products in powder form

The procedure specified is applicable to powders, including spray-dried powders, and particularly, those that contain additives that have been introduced after the drying process.

NOTES

1 In the case of powders containing additives introduced after drying, the physical mixture obtained has a tendency to separate.

2 In the case of washing powders, it is recommended that sampling be carried out under a ventilated hood; if necessary, a mask should be worn.

5.1.1 Apparatus

Any satisfactory apparatus may be used, but the following types are recommended :

5.1.1.1 Conical divider (see figures 1 and 2)

The apparatus shall be constructed in such a way that the two portions of the sample obtained from each dividing operation are quantitatively similar to each other and qualitatively representative of the original sample.

An apparatus which satisfies these conditions is the conical divider (see figure 1) which consists essentially of a hopper (A) from which the sample to be divided runs over the surface of a cone (B) whose apex is situated directly beneath the centre of the lower opening in the hopper. The material running down the cone is diverted to series of receptacles arranged round the circumference of an inverted hopper (C) at the base of the cone (B). Alternate receptacles are connected to one or other of the two outlets at the bottom of the inverted hopper in order to provide two equivalent reduced samples.

5.1.1.2 Rotary sample divider (see figure 3)

A suitable apparatus¹⁾ comprises a hopper from which the sample falls in a thin stream onto a rotating platform carrying six, or more, identical receivers arranged symmetrically about the vertical axis of rotation so as to collect all of the falling sample. The frequency of rotation exceeds 40 min⁻¹.

NOTE — Take care that the frequency of rotation of the platform is not too high if fine particles are present.

5.1.2 Preparation of the reduced sample using the conical divider (5.1.1.1)

5.1.2.1 Preparation of the final sample

Place a receiver under each of the outlets of the conical divider. Fill the hopper and open the valve fully so as to allow the con-

tents of the hopper to run over the cone, thus dividing the bulk sample into two portions one of which is deposited in each receiver.

Retain one of these portions and discard the other.

Pass a fresh quantity of bulk sample through the conical divider and repeat the operation until all the bulk sample has been divided.

Clean the apparatus and again pass the retained portions, corresponding to half the bulk sample, through the apparatus as described above and repeat this operation until a reduced sample of the required mass has been obtained.

5.1.2.2 Preparation of several equivalent samples

If more than one sample is required, prepare sufficient reduced sample to obtain $2n$ equivalent samples where $2n$ equals or exceeds the number of samples required.

Subsequently, divide the reduced sample into $2n$ equal portions by means of the conical divider. Immediately place the whole of each portion in an airtight bottle or flask.

5.1.2.3 Preparation of test samples

If test samples are required from the laboratory samples, treat the latter as specified in 5.1.2.1 and 5.1.2.2.

The minimum mass of the test samples shall in no case be less than 10 g, otherwise there is a risk that the test samples may not be truly representative of the bulk sample and, hence, will be unsuitable for test purposes.

5.1.3 Preparation of the reduced sample using the rotary divider (5.1.1.2)

5.1.3.1 Preparation of the final sample

Place on the platform the complete set of receivers, one or more of which shall be clean and empty and shall bear some distinguishing mark. Fill the hopper. Set the rotating platform in motion and allow the bulk sample to fall into the receivers at a uniform rate for at least 2 min. Retain the portion collected in the marked receiver(s) and discard the remainder.

If the mass of the bulk sample is greater than the capacity of the divider, carry out the division in a series of operations. At the end of each operation, combine the sample portion(s) from the marked receiver(s) in a larger container, and continue using the same marked receiver(s) for subsequent divisions until all the sample has been divided.

1) Examples of commercially available apparatus are :

- Pascal Rotary cascade sample divider;
- Retsch type PT sample divider.

Transfer the material collected from the marked receiver(s) to the hopper, and repeat this operation until a sample of the required mass has been obtained.

5.1.3.2 Preparation of several equivalent samples

If more than one sample is required, prepare sufficient reduced sample to obtain n equivalent samples, where n equals or exceeds the number of samples required.

Select an appropriate number, n , of marked receivers, and pass all of the reduced sample through the rotary divider. Immediately place the whole of each portion in an airtight bottle or flask.

5.1.3.3 Preparation of test samples

If test samples are required from the laboratory samples, treat the latter as specified in 5.1.3.1 and 5.1.3.2.

The minimum mass of the test samples shall in no case be less than 10 g, otherwise there is a risk that the test samples may not be truly representative of the bulk sample.

If the mass required is not a suitable fraction of the bulk sample, it may be necessary to combine portions from successive stages of the division.

For example, to reduce a sample of 280 g to 10 g using six receivers, the first division with two marked receivers provides 2×47 g. One of the portions may again be divided and two of the resulting portions may be added to the remaining 47 g to give $47 + \left(\frac{2}{6} \times 47\right) \approx 63$ g. Passing this through the apparatus a third time will give reduced samples of approximately 10 g.

5.2 Products in paste form

5.2.1 Apparatus

5.2.1.1 Scoop or spatula, for sampling.

5.2.1.2 Domestic mixer, provided with a beater, for blending.

It is not possible to specify a mixer suitable for all requirements and any suitable mixer may be used.

In general, it shall be sufficiently powerful so that, when used with a beater of suitable design, the whole of the bulk sample is mixed and a creamy mass attained within 5 min.

5.2.2 Preparation of a reduced sample

Warm the product (bulk sample or laboratory sample) in its original container to 35 to 40 °C, and mix immediately using the domestic mixer (5.2.1.2) for 2 to 3 min until a homogeneous mass is obtained.

The paste shall not be removed from the original container before mixing as this may result in the production of a non-

representative sample. It is therefore essential that the bulk sample is in a container which will allow mixing without transfer.

The heating and mixing times shall be as short as possible so as to reduce to a minimum any change in the product. Using the spatula or scoop (5.2.1.1), remove immediately the required quantity of sample and transfer it into an appropriate, previously tared container, fitted with a stopper.

Allow the contents of the container to cool to ambient temperature, and reweigh to obtain the mass of the reduced sample.

NOTE — Contact of the paste with glass vessels readily causes separation of a lye; therefore, once the sample is placed in the vessel, no part should be withdrawn to adjust the mass.

There is a slight loss of moisture during mixing and weighing but experience has shown that, in practice, this is at an acceptable level.

5.3 Liquid products

5.3.1 Apparatus

5.3.1.1 Glass flasks or weighing pipettes, for sampling.

5.3.1.2 Manual stirrer (for example, a glass rod).

5.3.1.3 Mechanical stirrer.

5.3.2 Preparation of a reduced sample

5.3.2.1 If the product (bulk sample or laboratory sample) is clear and apparently homogeneous, mix it with the manual stirrer (5.3.1.2); then, using the flask or weighing pipette (5.3.1.1), remove immediately the quantity required for the reduced sample. As little foam as possible shall be produced in the sample during mixing, and any loss of sample by evaporation shall be kept to a minimum.

5.3.2.2 If the product (bulk sample or laboratory sample) is cloudy or contains a sediment, mix it using the mechanical stirrer (5.3.1.3); then remove immediately the required quantity of sample.

5.3.2.3 If the product (bulk sample or laboratory sample) contains a solid deposit, carefully warm the original container to about 30 °C until the sediment can be completely dispersed by stirring or until any crystals disappear, and remove immediately the required quantity of sample.

6 Storage of the reduced sample

It is preferable for the analysis or test to be carried out as soon as possible after sampling but, if this is not possible and according to the intended purpose of the reduced sample, place it immediately in an airtight bottle or flask of glass or plastics materials and determine and record its mass. (Do not use metal containers.) Take care that the reduced sample is preserved as far as possible in its original condition until the analysis or test is carried out.

7 Report

The report shall contain the following information :

- a) reference to the method used;
- b) the number of types of samples prepared and their mass at the time they were taken;
- c) the type of apparatus used;
- d) any unusual features noticed during the division procedures;
- e) any operation not included in this International Standard or regarded as optional.

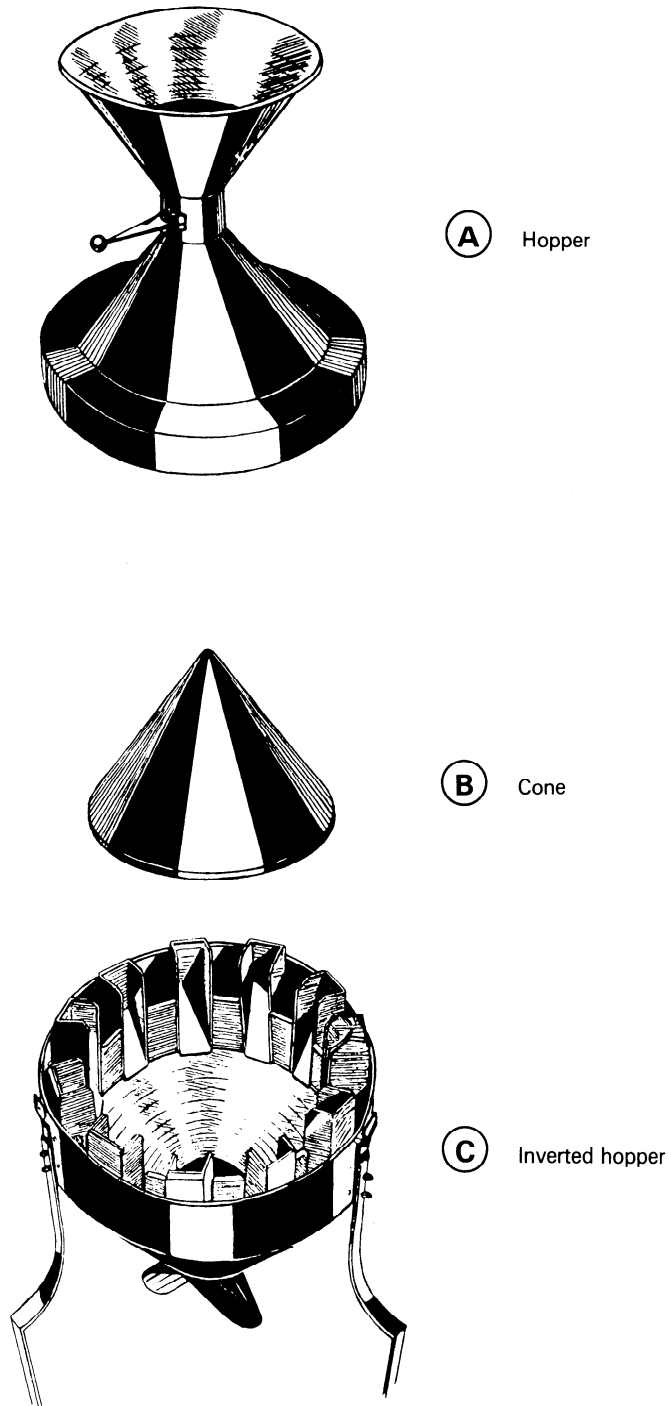
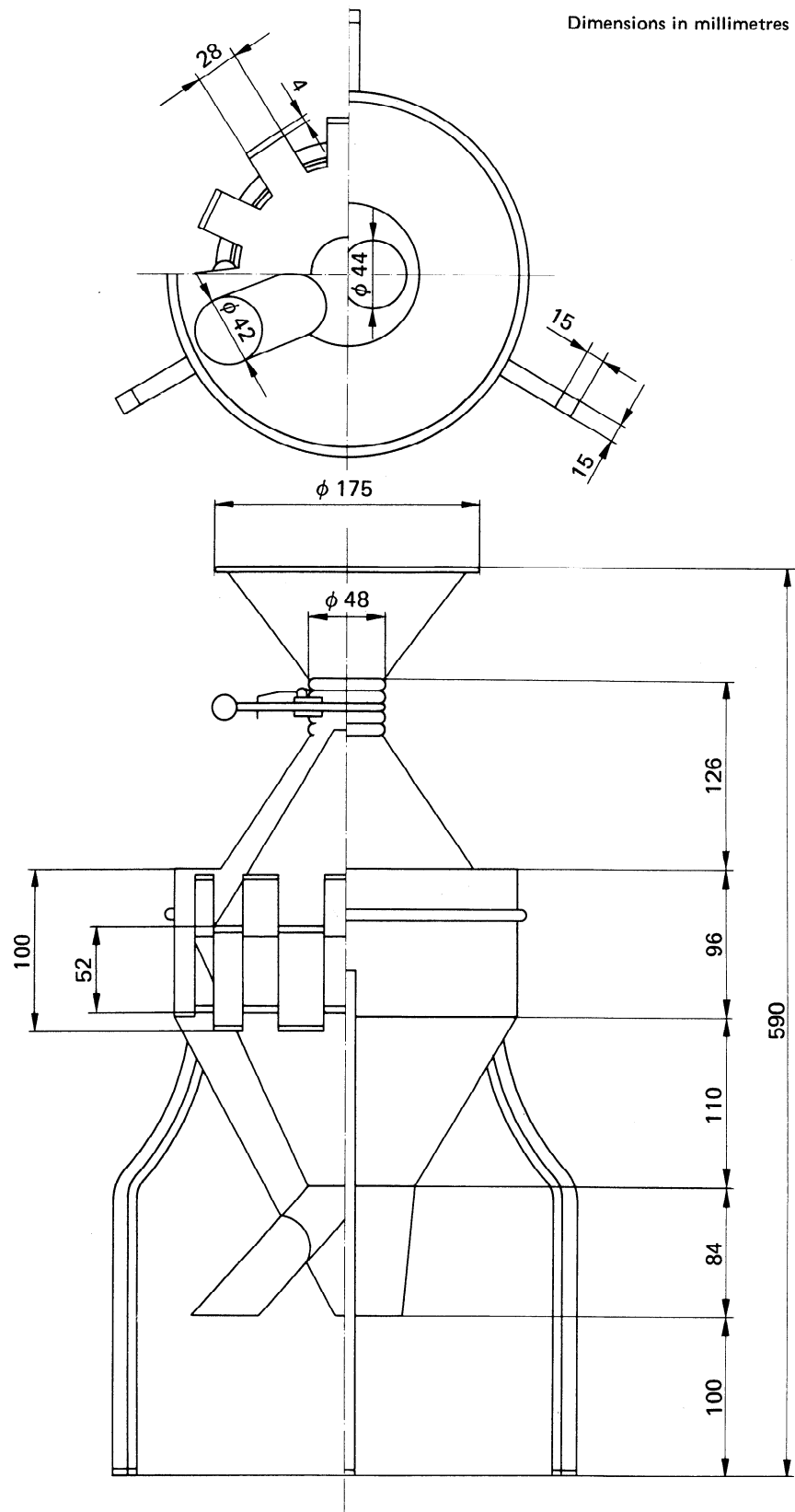


Figure 1 — Exploded view of a typical conical divider



NOTE — Dimensions are given for guidance only.

Figure 2 — Diagram of a typical conical divider

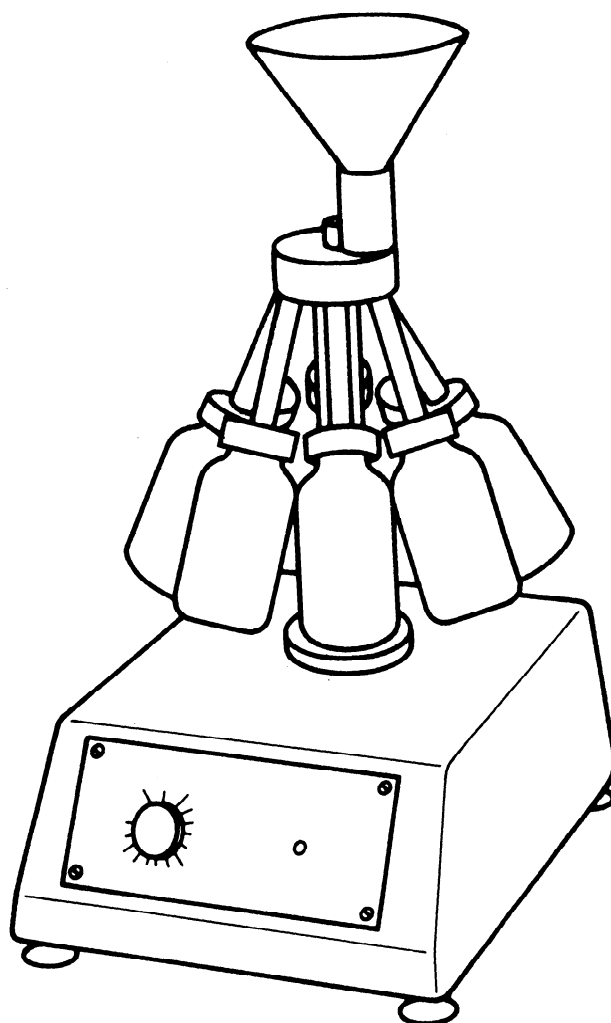


Figure 3 — Perspective view of a typical rotary sample divider

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